

MON

Bafe, groveling, worthless wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addison*.
 His friendship still to few confin'd,
 Were always of the middling kind;
 No fools of rank, or mongrel breed,
 Who fain wou'd pafs for lords indeed. *Swift's Miscel.*
MONIMENT. *n. f.* [from *mones*, Lat.] It seems here to signify
 inscription.
 Some others were driven and diftent
 Into great ingots and to wedges fquare,
 Some in round plates withouten moniment. *Fairy Queen*.
TO MONISH. *v. a.* [*mones*, Lat.] To admonish, of which it
 is a contraction.
Monish him gently, which shall make him both willing to
 amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Alchem's Schoolmaster*.
MONISH. *n. f.* [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.
MONITION. *n. f.* [*monitis*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.]
 1. Information; hint.
 We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other
 periods, fuch as we have of the day, by fucceffive light and
 darknefs. *Hilder on Time*.
 2. Inffruftion; document.
 Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends,
 but to the counfels and *monitions* of reafon itfelf. *L'Eſtrange*.
 After fage *monitions* from his friends,
 His talents to employ for nobler ends,
 He turns to politicks his dang'rous wit. *Swift*.
MONITOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or in-
 forms of duty; one who gives ufeul hints. It is ufed of an
 upper fcholar in a fchool commiffioned by the mafter to look
 to the boys in his abſence.
 You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is
 eminent: be but his fcholar, and you are fafe. *Bacon*.
 It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have thefe notions
 alfo firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his boſom, his
 law in his heart, and to have fuch a confcience as might be
 its own caufit. *South's Sermons*.
 We can but divine who it is that ſpeaks; whether Perſius
 himſelf, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third perfon. *Dryden*.
 The pains that come from the neceffities of nature, are
monitors to us to beware of greater miſchiefs. *Lacke*.
MONITOR. *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying
 ufeul inffruftion; giving admonition.
 Loſſes, miſcarriages, and difappointments, are *monitory*
 and inffruftive. *L'Eſtrange's Fables*.
 He is fo taken up ſtill, in ſpite of the *monitory* hint in my
 eſſay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pepe*.
MONITOR. *n. f.* Admonition; warning.
 A king of Hungary took a biſhop in battle, and kept him
 priſoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for
 that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon*.
MONK. *n. f.* [Monach, Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; *μοναχός*.]
 One of a religious community bound by vows to certain ob-
 ſervances.
 "I would prove the verity of certain words,
 Spoke by a holy *monk*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII*.
 Abdenneck, as one weary of the world, gave over all,
 and betook himſelf to a folitary life, and became a melan-
 choly Mahometan *monk*. *Kroll's Hiſt. of the Turks*.
 The dromith *monks*, the corn and flame of manhood,
 Rouſe and prepare once more to take poſſeſſion,
 And neſtle in their ancient hives again. *Roue*.
Monks, in ſome reſpects, agree with regulars, as in the
 ſubſtantial vows of religion; but in other reſpects, *monks* and
 regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied
 up to ſo ſtrict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.
MONKEY. *n. f.* [*monikin*, a little man.]
 1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing ſome
 reſemblance of man.
 One of them ſhewed me a ring that he had of your daugh-
 ter for a *monkey*: Tubal, it was my turquoife; I would not
 have given it for a wilderneſs of *monkeys*. *Shakeſpeare*.
 More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my deſires
 than a *monkey*. *Shakeſp. As you like it*.
 Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, deſtroy their young
 ones by ſunleſs fondneſs. *Lacke on Education*.
 With glittering gold and ſparkling gems they ſhine,
 But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within. *Granville*.
 2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.
 This is the *monkey's* own giving out; ſhe is perſuaded I
 will marry her. *Shakeſpeare's Othello*.
MONKEY. *n. f.* [from *monk*.] The monaſtick life.
 Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of
 vows, nor the dangerous ſervitude of their rath and impotent
 votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkey*. *Hall*.
MONKHOOD. *n. f.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.
 He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged
 to them. *Atterbury*.
MONISH. *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monaſtick; pertaining to monks;
 taught by monks.
 Thoſe publick charities are a greater ornament to this city

MON

than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed
 religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all thoſe
monish and ſuperſtitious foundations of which the vainly
 boaſts. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
 Riſe, riſe, Roſcommon, ſee the Blenheim muſe,
 The dull constraint of *monish* rhyme reſuſe. *Smith*.
MONK'S-HOOD. *n. f.* A plant.
MONK'S-RHUBARB. *n. f.* A ſpecies of dock: its roots are
 uſed in medicine.
MONOCHORD. *n. f.* [*μονός* and *χορδή*.]
 1. An inſtrument of one ſtring; as, the trumpet marine. *Har.*
 2. A kind of inſtrument anciently of ſingular uſe for the regu-
 lating of ſounds: the ancients made uſe of it to determine
 the proportion of ſounds to one another: when the chord was
 divided into two equal parts, ſo that the terms were as one
 to one, they called them unions; but if they were as two
 to one, they called them octaves or diapasons; when they
 were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapaſes;
 if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or dia-
 teſſerons; if the terms were as five to four, they called it
 diton, or a tierce major; but if the terms were as ſix to five,
 then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and,
 laſtly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they
 called it a demiton or dieze: the *monochord* being thus divid-
 ed, was properly that which they called a ſyſtem, of which
 there were many kinds, according to the different diviſions of
 the *monochord*. *Harriſ*.
MONOCULAR. *adj.* [*μόνος* and *oculus*.] One-eyed; having
 only one eye.
 He was well ſerved who, going to cut down an ancient
 white hawthorn tree, which, becauſe the budded before
 others, might be an occaſion of ſuperſtition, had ſome of the
 prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Hawd*.
 Thoſe of China reput all the reſt of the world *monocular*.
Clarville's Serp.
MONODY. *n. f.* [*μονοδία*; *monodis*, Fr.] A poem ſung by one
 perſon not in dialogue.
MONOGAMIST. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος*; *monogame*, Fr.] One
 who diſallows ſecond marriages.
MONOGAMY. *n. f.* [*monogamie*, Fr. *μόνος* and *γάμος*.] Mar-
 riage of one wife.
MONOGRAM. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *γράμμα*; *monogramme*, Fr.] A
 cypher; a character compounded of ſeveral letters.
MONOLOGUE. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *λόγος*; *monologue*, Fr.] A
 ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf;
 a ſoliloquy.
 He gives you an account of himſelf, and of his returning
 from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of
 narration Terence is ſubject in all his plays. *Dryden*.
MONOMACHY. *n. f.* [*μονομαχία*; *μόνος* and *μάχη*.] A duel;
 a ſingle combat.
MONOME. *n. f.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has
 but one denomination or name; as, *ab*, *aab*, *aaab*. *Harriſ*.
MONOPETALOUS. *adv.* [*monopetalis*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πέταλον*.]
 It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, how-
 ſoever they may be ſeemingly cut into many ſmall ones, and
 thoſe fall off together. *Quincy*.
MONOPOLIST. *n. f.* [*μονοπωλείας*, French.] One who by en-
 croaching or patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of ven-
 ding any commodity.
TO MONOPOLIZE. *v. a.* [*μόνος* and *πωλείω*; *monopole*, Fr.]
 To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any com-
 modity.
 He has ſuch a prodigious trade, that if there is not ſome
 ſtop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will ſell a yard of dra-
 pery, or mercery ware, but himſelf. *Arbutnot*.
MONOPOLY. *n. f.* [*μονοπωλία*; *monopole*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πω-
 λείω*.] The excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing.
 Doſt thou call me fool, boy?
 —All thy other titles haſt thou given away; that thou
 waſt born with.
 —Lords and great men will not let me; if I had a *mon-
 opoly* on't they would have part on't. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.
 One of the moſt oppreſſive *monopolies* imaginable; all
 others can concern only ſomething without us, but this fa-
 tens upon our nature, yea upon our reaſon. *Go. of the Torque*.
 Shakeſpeare rather writ happily than knowingly and juſtly;
 and Johnſon, who by ſtudying Horace, had been acquainted
 with the rules, yet ſeemed to envy to poſterity that know-
 ledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden's Juu.*
MONOPROTE. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *πρότερος*.] Is a noun uſed only
 in ſome one oblique caſe. *Clarke's Latin Grammar*.
MONOSTICH. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *στιχόν*.] A compoſition of one verſe.
MONOSYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Conſiſting
 of words of one ſyllable.
MONOSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. *μόνος* and *σύν-
 λαβή*.] A word of only one ſyllable.
 It is ſo long it aſks an hour to write it:
 I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
 Or any other civil *monosyllable*,
 That will not tire my hand. *Dryden's Cleomenes*.
 Theſe,

MON

Theſe, although not inſenſible how much our language
 was already over-ftocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to ſave time
 and pains, introduced that barbarous cuſtom of abbreviating
 words, to fit them to the meaſure of their verſes. *Swift*.
Monosyllable lines, unleſs artfully managed, are ſtiff or lan-
 guifhing; but may be beautiful to expreſs melancholy. *Pepe*.
MONOSYLLABLE. *adj.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.]
 Conſiſting of one ſyllable.
 Nine taylor, if rightly ſpell'd,
 Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland*.
MONOTONY. *n. f.* [*μονοτονία*; *μόνος* and *τόνος*; *monotonie*, Fr.]
 Uniformity of ſound; want of variety in cadence.
 I could object to the repetition of the ſame rhimes within
 four lines of each other as tireſome to the ear through their
 monotony. *Pepe's Letters*.
MONSIEUR. *n. f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a
 Frenchman.
 A Frenchman his companion;
 An eminent *monsieur*, that, it ſeems, much loves
 A Gallian girl. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*.
MONSOON. *n. f.* [*monſon*, *monſon*, Fr.]
Monſoon are ſhifting trade winds in the Eaſt Indian ocean,
 which blow periodically, ſome for half a year one way,
 others but for three months, and then ſhift and blow for fix
 or three months directly contrary. *Harriſ*.
 The *monſoon* and trade winds are conſtant and periodical
 even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe,
 and ſeldom tranſgreſs or fall ſhort of thoſe bounds. *Roy*.
MONSTER. *n. f.* [*monſtre*, Fr. *monſtrum*, Latin.]
 1. Something out of the common order of nature.
 It ought to be determined whether *monſters* be really a di-
 ſtinct ſpecies; we find, that ſome of theſe monſtrous pro-
 ductions have none of thoſe qualities that accompany the
 eſſence of that ſpecies from whence they derive. *Lacke*.
 2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief.
 If the live long,
 And, in the end, meet the old courſe of death,
 Women will all turn *monſters*. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.
 All human virtue
 Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
 The great Alcides ev'ry labour paſt,
 Had fill this *monſter* to ſubdue at laſt. *Pepe*.
TO MONSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the
 common order of things. Not in uſe.
 Her offence
 Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree
 That *monſters* it. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.
 I had rather have one ſcratch my head i' th' fun,
 Than the alarm be truck, than idly fit
 To hear my nothings *monſter'd*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*.
MONSTROUS. *adj.* [*monſtrous*, Fr. from *monſtrous*.] The ſtate of being
 MONSTROUSITY. *n. f.* [*monſtrouſité*, Fr. from *monſtrous*.] The ſtate of being
 the univerſe. *Monſtrouſity* is more analogous.
 This is the *monſtrouſity* in love, that the will is infinite,
 and the execution confin'd. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida*.
 Such a tacit league is againſt ſuch routs and ſchools of peo-
 ple, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their
 very body and frame of eſſate a *monſtrouſity*. *Bacon*.
 We read of monſtrous births, but we often ſee a greater
monſtrouſity in educations: thus, when a father has begot a
 man, he trains him up into a beaſt. *South's Sermons*.
 By the ſame law *monſtrouſity* could not incapacitate from mar-
 riage, wiſeſs the caſe of hermaphrodites. *Arbutnot and Pepe*.
MONSTROUS. *adj.* [*monſtrous*, Fr. *monſtruoſus*, Latin.]
 1. Deviating from the ſtate of nature.
 Every thing that exiſts has its particular conſtitution; and
 yet ſome *monſtrous* productions have few of thoſe qualities
 which accompany the eſſence of that ſpecies from whence
 they derive their originals. *Lacke*.
 2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with ſome degree of dif-
 like.
 Is it not *monſtrous* that this player here
 But in a fiction, in a dream of paſſion,
 Could force his ſoul ſo to his conceit,
 That, from her working, all his vilage wan'd. *Shakeſp.*
O monſtrous! but one halfpenny worth of bread to this
 intolerable deal of ſlack. *Shakeſpeare*.
 3. Irregular; enormous.
 No *monſtrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
 The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pepe*.
 4. Shocking; hateful.
 This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to ſave
 the *monſtrous* ſcorn their nation received. *Bacon*.
MONSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.
 Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a
 mouldy ſubſtance, there reſiding a fair cloud in the bottom,
 and a *monſtrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon*.
 She was eaſily put off the hooks, and *monſtrous* hard to be
 pleaſed again. *L'Eſtrange*.
 Add, that the rich have ſtill a gibe in ſtore,
 And will be *monſtrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juu.*

MON

MONSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monſtrous*.]
 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shock-
 ingly; terribly; horribly.
 He walks;
 And that ſelf chain about his neck;
 Which he forſwore moſt *monſtrouſly* to have. *Shakeſpeare*.
 Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but ſuperlatively
 and *monſtrouſly* ſo in his old age. *South's Sermons*.
 2. To a great or enormous degree.
 Theſe truths with his example you diſprove,
 Who with his wife is *monſtrouſly* in love. *Dryden's Juu.*
MONSTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *monſtrous*.] Enormity; irregu-
 lar nature or behaviour.
 See the *monſtrouſneſs* of man,
 When he looks out in an ungrateful ſhape! *Shakeſpeare*.
MONTANT. *n. f.* [French.] A term in fencing.
 Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for?
 —To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee paſs thy puncto, thy
 ſtock, thy travette, thy diſtance, thy *montant*. *Shakeſp.*
MONTE RO. *n. f.* [Spaniſh.] A horſeman's cap.
 His hat was like a helmet, or Spaniſh *montero*. *Bacon*.
MONTEITH. *n. f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A veſſel
 in which glaſſes are waſhed.
 New things produce new words, and thus *Monteith*
 Has by one veſſel ſav'd his name from death. *King*.
MONTH. *n. f.* [*monat*, Saxon.] A ſpace of time either mea-
 ſured by the ſun or moon: the lunar month is the time be-
 tween the change and change, or the time in which the moon
 comes to the ſame point: the ſolar month is the time in
 which the ſun paſſes through a ſign of the zodiack: the
 calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally
 of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is
 of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.
 Till the expiration of your *month*,
 Sojourn with my ſiſter. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.
 From a *month* old even unto five years old. *Lev. xxvii. 6*.
Months are not only lunar, and meaſured by the moon,
 but alſo ſolar, and determined by the motion of the ſun, in
 thirty degrees of the ecliptick. *Evans's Vulgar Errors*; *b. iv.*
 As many *months* as I ſuſtain'd her hate,
 So many years is the condemn'd by fate
 To daily death. *Dryden's Theo. and Honoria*.
MONTH'S MIND. *n. f.* Longing deſire.
 You have a *month's mind* to them. *Shakeſpeare*.
 For if a trumpet ſound, or drum beat,
 Who has not a *month's mind* to combat? *Hudibras*, *p. i.*
MONTHLY. *adj.* [from *month*.]
 1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.
 I would aſk concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon
 about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its
 own axis, whether theſe have been finite or infinite. *Bentley*.
 2. Happening every month.
 The youth of heav'nly birth I view'd,
 For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd. *Dryden*.
MONTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month.
 If the one may very well *monthly*, the other may as well
 even daily, be iterated. *Hooker*, *b. v.*
 O ſwear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
 That changes *monthly* in her circl'd orb;
 Left that thy love prove likewiſe variable. *Shakeſpeare*.
MONTOIR. *n. f.* [French.] In horſemanſhip, a ſtone as high
 as the ſtirrups, which Italian riding-maſters mount their
 horſes from, without putting their foot in the ſtirrup. *Diſt.*
MONTOISS. *n. f.* An under gunner, or aſſiſtant to a gunner,
 engineer, or fire-maſter. *Diſt.*
MONUMENT. *n. f.* [*monument*, Fr. *monumentum*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is pre-
 ſerved; a memorial.
 In his time there remained the *monument* of his tomb in
 the mountain Jaſius. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World*.
 He is become a notable *monument* of unproſperous diſ-
 loyalty. *King Charles*.
 So many grateful altars I would rear
 Of graſſy tuſſ; and pile up every ſtone
 Of luſtre from the brook; in memory,
 Or *monument* to ages: and thereon
 Offer ſweet-smelling gums. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b. xi.*
 Of ancient Britiſh art
 A pleaſing *monument*, not leſs admir'd
 Than what from Attick or Etruſcan hands
 Aroſe. *Philips*.
 Collect the beſt *monuments* of our friends, their own images
 in their writings. *Pepe to Swift*.
 2. A tomb; a cenotaph; ſomething erected in memory of the
 dead.
 On your family's old *monument*
 Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
 That appertain unto a burial. *Shakeſpeare*.
 The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
 Shall on his *monument* their odours throw. *Sandy's Paraph.*
 In a heap of ſlain,
 Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppreſſ
 16 S
 Of